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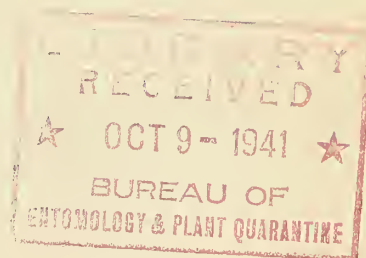
Bibliographical Contributions

August 1936

REFERENCES ON AGRICULTURAL MUSEUMS

By

Everett E. Edwards, Agricultural Economist
Division of Statistical and Historical Research
Bureau of Agricultural Economics



Washington, D. C.

P R E F A C E

Presenting the evolution of agriculture in an agricultural museum is an important means of preserving, recording, and depicting the subject for the enlightenment of the present and future generations. In view of this fact, the references on agricultural museums that have accumulated during my search for material relating to the history of agriculture would seem to be of sufficient interest to justify their being issued as a separate bibliography. It is hoped that they will interest many in agricultural museums and perhaps encourage the organization of a larger number of them.

Museums comprise in their province almost every subject that is represented by objects. So-called agricultural museums have such a close kinship with open-air and folk museums that considerable material on these two types has been included. Similarly, since our country has been until recently so predominantly agricultural, many State and local museums tend to be largely agricultural in the broader sense. An open-air museum includes the preservation of primitive dwellings, huts, cottages, workshops, windmills, bakehouses, ancient churches, etc., on a large plot of land administered as a museum. In these buildings are placed the furniture, the appliances, and decorations that belong with them. The folk museum contains materials illustrating bygone life and thought at different periods or in different districts; but these materials are not placed in their proper setting, rather they are brought together and exhibited according to purpose or material, and generally displayed in museum cases in a sequence that compares the customs and handicrafts of one district with those of another, or that illustrate the development of an art or an industry. The open-air museum and the folk museum supplement each other, and they may be adjacent and form part of one scheme as in the Nordiska Museum, founded by Dr. Arthur Hazelius, at Stockholm. We should have more folk and open-air museums in America.

The material on agricultural museums is widely scattered and difficult to locate in the usual indexes. To insure relative completeness, the card catalog of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Library has been systematically consulted, and the following indexes have been used: the Agricultural Index, 1916-March 1936; Grace Gardner Griffin's Writings on American History, 1906-1931; Industrial Arts Index, 1913-March 1936; the International Index to Periodicals, 1920-March 1936; Poole's Index to Periodical Literature, 1882-1906; Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature, 1900-March 1936; and Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature Supplement, 1907-1919.

A number of collections that might properly have been included in this bibliography have not been covered because of the lack of printed descriptions in the form of articles or pamphlets about them. Examples are the collection of illustrations and models showing the development of the reaper in the offices of the International Harvester Company and the McCormick Historical Association in Chicago and the exhibit of material showing the early history of barbed wire in the possession of the American Steel and Wire Company at Worcester, Massachusetts.

The compiler appreciates the cooperation of those who have supplied references. Mrs. Anne C. Chew prepared the manuscript and the stencils; Mrs. Edith J. Lowe aided in verifying the citations; and Mr. Horace H. Russell prepared the index.

In the interest of completeness, suggestions of pertinent additions will be welcomed.

Everett E. Edwards
Agricultural Economist
Division of Statistical and Historical Research
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

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GENERAL REFERENCES ON MUSEUMS

Bibliographies, Directories, and Manuals

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF MUSEUMS. A bibliography of museums and museum work, by Ralph Clifton Smith.... 302 p. Washington, D.C., American Association of Museums. 1928. (1)

Contents to be noted:

Subject headings, p. i-iii.

List of abbreviations, p. v-vi.

Comments:

"The present compilation is intended primarily as a means of locating material on the conduct of museum work, from the planning of new museums to the carrying on of the highly specialized work of a large institution. Secondly it offers a means of locating illustrations of buildings and their floor plans and, as a result, includes many articles descriptive of individual museums and their collections as a whole."

Handbook of American museums; with an appended list of museums in Canada and Newfoundland. 779 p. Washington, D. C., American Association of Museums. 1932. (2)

Comments:

"Compiled by Lewis Barrington and special aides, and edited by L.C. Everard."- p. iii.- Foreword signed by Laurence Vail Coleman.

"For most users it will be a reference tool complete in itself. For the association which has produced it, the book is more than this; it is also the formal array of material upon which studies are being made."- p. iii.

"The following text is devoted principally to museums that are open to the public, and collections of universities, colleges, and schools that are formally on exhibition. It includes also medical collections, herbariums, and a few other important collections of teaching institutions which are not accessible to visitors. There has been some difficulty in knowing where to stop with small college museums, library exhibits, and art associations, but except for special reason, only those with permanent exhibits of some importance, have been entered."- p. v.

Reviews:

Harlow Lindley, in Mississippi Valley Historical Review 20: 164-165 (June 1933).

COLEMAN, LAURENCE VAIL. Manual for small museums. 395 p., illus.
New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1927.

(3)

Contents to be noted:

Introduction (Small museums, p. 3-5; the museum field, p. 6-9;
the purpose of museums, p. 10-12), p. 3-12.

Organization, p. 15-43.

Administration, p. 47-117.

Curatorial work, p. 121-238.

Educational work, p. 241-288.

Research, p. 291-294.

Building, p. 297-320.

Conclusion, p. 323-325.

Charter, p. 329-331.

Constitution and by-laws, p. 332-342.

Contract with local government, p. 343-349.

State laws affecting museum support, p. 350-379.

Dealers in reproductions, p. 380-383.

Directories, p. 384.

General references, p. 385-386; Index to bibliographies, p.
xiii-xiv.

Comments:

"This book is intended for the use of those who set about to
found museums or to build up small museums now existing. The
writing of it has been prompted by observation of the rapid growth
of interest in museum-making and the hindrance or defeat of many
efforts through lack of information."- Preface.

Recent progress and condition of museums. U.S. Office of
Education, Biennial Survey of Education 1928-1930, Bulletin,
1931, no. 20. 2 v. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office.
1932.

(4)

Contents to be noted:

See 1:737-770. It includes the following:

1. Statistics of public museums; Fields; Income; Control;
Distribution by size of community; Geographic distribution;
Buildings.
2. Statistics of university, college, and school museums;
Fields; buildings.
3. The number of museums.
4. Comparison of State and regional development.
5. Trends in museum work: Outdoor museums; Branch museums;
Museums in small communities; Progress in exhibition;
Museum instruction; Public relations; National and inter-
national work.

Comments:

A summary of the museum resources of the United States.

EVERARD, L. G. Museums and exhibitions. Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences, edited by Edwin R. A. Seligman, 11:138-142. New York, Macmillan Co., 1933. (5)

Comments:

An excellent summary of the history of museums and the various types of museums, together with a useful bibliography.

MIERS, SIR HENRY. A report on the public museums of the British Isles (other than the national museums)...to the Carnegie United Kingdom trustees. 213 p., illus. Edinburgh, T. and A. Constable. 1928.(6)

Contents:

Part 1, General Survey:

Past history and present distribution (some recent publications; historical sketch; legislation; number and distribution), p. 7-15.

Administration and finance, p. 16-22.

Collections (objects exhibited; housing; labelling), p. 23-26.

Mutual assistance (co-operation; the Welsh system; the national museums; Victoria and Albert Museum; the Museums Association), p. 27-30.

Public service (the threefold service of museums; education; adult education; research), p. 31-36.

Part 2, Criticisms and Suggestions:

Policy (distribution, the force of tradition; new types needed; university and school museums; picture galleries), p. 37-46.

Internal organisation, p. 47-54.

Mutual assistance (co-operation; county organisation; travelling educational collections; the Museums Association; relations between national and local museums), p. 55-62.

Public services (museums and the general public; educational service; research service), p. 63-71.

Reforms involving assistance from new sources (requirements of the existing system; travelling agricultural museums; travelling health museums), p. 72-79.

Conclusion and summary of recommendations, p. 79-81.

Appendices:

Statistical index, p. 83-209.

Towns over 20,000 population which have no museum, p. 210-211.

Museums of the Irish Free State, p. 212-213.

MURRAY, DAVID. Museums; their history and their use; with a bibliography and list of museums in the United Kingdom. 3 v. Glasgow, James MacLehose & Sons. 1904. (7)

Contents to be noted:

Agricultural museum, 1:231, 265, 274.

See also 2:114, 225, and 3:154.

PARKER, ARTHUR CASWELL. An approach to a plan for historical society museums. Museum Work 8 (2):47-56. July-August 1925.

(8)

Comments:

The author lists the errors into which historical society museums fall and then suggests remedies, together with a plan for a standard historical society museum.

----- A manual for history museums. (N.Y. State Historical Association Series, no. 3. Dixon Ryan Fox, ed.). xix, 204 p. New York, Columbia University Press. 1935.

(9)

Contents to be noted:

The challenge of service, p. 1-7.
The need of a defined purpose, p. 9-19.
The field of the history museum, p. 21-27.
Organizing the museum of history, p. 29-38.
Housing the museum of history, p. 39-46.
Financial support, p. 47-51.
Creating the museum exhibit, p. 53-67.
Handling museum collections, p. 69-81.
The problem of specimen records, p. 83-89.
Certain internal problems, p. 91-104.
Research activities, p. 105-109.
Intramural activities, p. 111-116.
Extramural activities, p. 117-122.
The history museum and the school, p. 123-129.
Museum publications, p. 131-138.
Intermuseum cooperation, p. 139-145.
The museum library, p. 147-152.
Opportunity, p. 153-161.
How to make membership attractive, p. 165-168.
How to plan a pageant, p. 169-175.
How to excavate an Indian site, p. 176-183.
How to make a historical map, p. 184-189.
Notes on habitat groups or dioramas, p. 190-194.
Bibliography, p. 195-196.

Comments:

"The museum of history is concerned with a presentation of the activities of mankind in the field of social organization and material culture. It unfolds the story of man's progress largely by means of objects, these being the material evidence of certain facts."- p. 24.

Reviews:

W. Kaye Lamb, in Canadian Historical Review 17:88 (March 1936).
W. D. O., in Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Quarterly 45:92 (January 1936).

PARKER, ARTHUR C. Unhistorical museums or museums of history,- which?
New York State Historical Association Quarterly Journal 5:
256-263. July 1924.

(10)

Comments:

The writer suggests that the State historical association assume the function of working out a practical and flexible plan for the guidance of local museums of history in order to remedy the haphazard condition prevailing in many museums at present.

VIOLETTE, E. M. The historical museum- how to collect and use one. Kirksville, Mo., Bulletin 16 (1), January 1916. History and Government series, no. 4. p. 23-32. [Kirksville, Mo. 1916].

(11)

Utility of Museums

BELOTE, THEODORE T. The educational value of the historical museum.
Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine 54:9-16.
January 1920.

(12)

Comments:

"The historical museum is the logical depository of the illustrative material best suited to serve as the source of historical inspiration and as the indispensable laboratory of the student of history.... Its duty is to instruct the public in the past history of the nation which it represents and to inspire interest in the national future. In other words, the historical museum stands for education and patriotism, the two greatest single influences for national welfare."

BERKELEY, WILLIAM NOLAND. The small-community museum; why it is entirely feasible, why it is extremely desirable. 88 p.
Lynchburg, Va., J. P. Bell Co. 1932.

(13)

Contents to be noted:

Shows that every community may have a public museum, p. 1-12.
Shows just how to convince the community of this, p. 13-26.
Shows just what kind of people must manage it and how, p. 27-41.
Shows what kind of people must help, p. 42-55.
Shows what the modern museum does, p. 56-76.
List of small communities that actually have museums, p. 79-88.

Comments:

An explanation of how easy it is for any community to create a working museum.

Reviews:

New York History 14:80-81 (January 1933).

BUCK, L. TALBERT. The museum as an aid in teaching history. Indiana History Bulletin 9:586-590. September 1932.

(14)

Comments:

"The spirit of this article is that history can be made a most vital and interesting subject, the result of which can be a greater appreciation of human life and progress; and that the high school historical museum can be made an effective cooperative enterprise toward this end."

COLBERT, RUSSELL. The high school history museum. Historical Outlook 18:329-330. November 1927.

(15)

Comments:

"In this article I should like to indicate briefly some of the advantages accruing to the school and to the community as a result of having a history museum in the school."

COLBERT, RUSSELL. One year with a history museum in a small high school
[at Montgomery, Indiana]. Historical Outlook 16:167. April 1925.(16)

DANA, JOHN COTTON. The gloom of the museum. (New Museum ser. 2.) 45 p.
Woodstock, Vt., Elm Tree Press. 1917. (17)

Contents to be noted:

The museum as teacher and advertiser, p. 24-25.

The museum as the public's friend and guide, p. 29-30.

———— A plan for a new museum; the kind of museum it will profit
a city to maintain. (New Museum ser. 4) 57 p. Woodstock, Vt.,
Elm Tree Press. 1920. (18)

FLOWER, SIR WILLIAM HENRY. Essays on museums and other subjects
connected with natural history. 394 p., illus. London, New
York, Macmillan & Co. 1898. (19)

Comments:

See the essay on "Local Museums," p. 54-57. It points out
the desirability of having museums in every county to preserve
tangible records of local history, customs, and natural history.

FOX, GEORGE R. The educational museum. Indiana Historical Commission
Bulletin 17:104-108. February 1923. (20)

[GOODE, GEORGE BROWN.] A memorial of George Brown Goode, together with
a selection of his papers on museums, and on the history of science
in America. Smithsonian Institution Annual Report. Report of
the U.S. National Museum (1897) pt. 2, 515 p. (21)

Contents to be noted:

The museums of the future, p. 241-262.

Comments:

"The museum of the future must stand side by side with the
library and the laboratory, as a part of the teaching equipment
of the college and university, and in the great cities cooperate
with the public library as one of the principal agencies for the
enlightenment of the people."

———— Museum- history and museums of history. American Historical
Association Papers 3:251-275 [495-519]. New York and London. 1889.(22)
Contents:

See especially p. 269-275 for a discussion of "the possibilities
of utilizing museum methods for the promotion of historical studies."

Also printed separately.

LINDLEY, HARLOW. Possibilities of an historical museum. Museum Echoes 7:1. January 1934. (23)

PAGE, EDWARD CARLTON. How the museum of history works. Mississippi Valley Historical Association Proceedings (1914-15) 8:319-330. 1916. (24)

Comments:

The aim of this paper is to "show by the story of the concrete workings of a particular institution [the museum at the Normal School at De Kalb, Ill.] how a museum of history may be kept constantly in active service."

Also printed in History Teacher's Magazine 6:307-311 (December 1915).

———— More about the working museum of history. Historical Outlook 11:55-57. February 1920. (25)

Comments:

Notes regarding the work of the museum of history at the Northern Illinois State Normal School, DeKalb, Ill.

Except for a few additions, this article is the same as that in the University of Illinois School of Education Bulletin 17, p. 283-290.

PARKER, ARTHUR C. The history museum— an opportunity. New York History 15:326-331. July 1934. (26)

———— The small history museum. New York History. April 1935. (27)

Comments:

The article indicates the value that small history museums may have for the communities in which they are located and suggests some of the ways in which they may be made to function effectively.

———— Teaching history by museum methods. New York History 13:247-255, illus. July 1932. (28)

Comments:

The Rochester Museum of Arts and Science, through its extension division, has made a survey of the needs of the schools and teachers of Rochester. It has studied the things that pupils like and which attract and hold their attention, and it has furnished for classroom use costumes and objects illustrative of the history of a given country or period, in order to make that history live for the pupils.

PEARCE, JAMES EDWIN. Museums— their use and place in learning and in the transmission of culture. (University of Texas Bulletin 2133). 20 p. Austin, Texas, The University. 1921. (29)

REA, PAUL MARSHALL. The museum and the community, with a chapter on the library and the community; a study of social laws and consequences. 259 p., illus. Lancaster, Pa., Science Press. 1932. (30)

Contents to be noted:

See especially ch. 1, Types of museums and their history, and ch. 2, Aspects of the museum-community relation.

Comments:

"This study was undertaken in 1930 for the benefit of the Carnegie Corporation of New York and its Advisory Group on Museum Education."- Preface.

SANFORD, ALBERT H. A community historical museum. Wisconsin Magazine of History 7:194-197. December 1923. (31)

Comments:

The writer's experience in connection with the historical museum at the State Normal School in La Crosse, Wis.

SMITH, HARLAN I. The educational work of a great museum; what are the chief functions of a museum? Scientific American Supplement 75:86-87. Feb. 8, 1913. (32)

Comments:

A general discussion of the chief functions of a museum.

SULLIVAN, JAMES. The historical museum as an educative force. Museum Work 5:84-86. January-February 1923. (33)

TROELSTRUP, ARCHIE W. The Cambridge school museum. Minnesota History 10:145-153. June 1929. (34)

Comments:

The article is valuable for its explanation of how museums may be used in teaching.

SEE ALSO citations 1-11.

REFERENCES ON AGRICULTURAL MUSEUMS

Comprehensive References

- COLEMAN, LAURENCE VAIL. Directory of museums in South America. 133 p., illus. Washington, D.C., American Association of Museums. 1929. (35)
Comments:
Museo Agrícola de la Sociedad Rural Argentina, Buenos Aires, p.13-15.
"The main groups of the exhibits are: natural products, agricultural products, animal products, agricultural industries, animal industries, rural construction and agricultural and zootechnical competitions."
Instituto de Expansao Commercial, Rio de Janeiro, p. 53-55.
"There are permanent exhibits of the marketable products of agriculture and industry in Brazil, occupying half a dozen rooms." In one of the patios there is a small garden of economically important plants.
Museo Comercial, Caracas, p. 107.
"It maintains exhibits of the natural and manufactured products of Venezuela. There is a notable collection of the plants."
- JACKSON, EDWIN R. Forestry in nature study. U.S. Department of Agriculture Farmers' Bulletin 468, 43 p., illus. 1911. (36)
Contents to be noted:
Suggestions for a forest museum, p. 33-36,
- LAMSON-SCRIBNER, FRANK. Agricultural museums. Museum Work 4:125-135, illus. November-December 1921-January-February 1922. (37)
Comments:
This paper was read at the Cleveland meeting of the American Association of Museums, May 26, 1921, and illustrated with stereopticon views. Its purpose was to invite attention to the subject of agricultural museums, their aims and possibilities, and to briefly describe those active or deserving notice because interesting historically, namely the National Agricultural Museum at Berlin, the Royal Hungarian Museum of Agriculture at Budapest, and the Agricultural Museum of the Rural Society at Buenos Aires. The agricultural museums at Lyngby, Denmark, and at Petrograd, U.S.S.R., are omitted "because of insufficient data."
This paper was also issued with the same title in mimeographed form.

LAMSON-SCRIBNER, FRANK. Agricultural museums. [Washington], 1921. 9 numb. 1. Mimeographed.

(38)

Contents to be noted:

The Argentine Rural Society and its agricultural museum, p. 1-2.

The Royal Hungarian Museum of Agriculture, p. 3-4.

The Danish Agricultural Museum at Lyngby, p. 4.

General considerations on museums, p. 4-5.

Exhibit suggestions, p. 5-7.

What the International-American Association of Fairs and Expositions may do, p. 7-9.

Comments:

This paper was read at the Chicago meeting of the International-American Association of Fairs and Expositions, November 30, 1921.

LUCAS, FREDERIC A. The agricultural museum; an educational medium that Europe has and America needs. Natural History 22:263-267, illus. May-June 1922.

(39)

Comments:

This article consists almost entirely of quotations from the address of F. Lamson-Scribner at the meeting of the American Association of Museums on Nov. 30, 1921.

"The establishment of an educational museum devoted strictly to agriculture opens practically a new and untried field in museum-making in this country. The functions of such a museum are not only to gather and preserve collections that shall interest and instruct, but also to make agriculture attractive as a profession. It must not only encourage but also lead in those measures that shall secure to our agrarian communities their full share of happiness and contentment."

The illustrations include photographs of the following: the Gothic building, or wing, of the Hungarian Agricultural Museum, devoted to the forestry, fish, and game collections; the hall devoted to rural architecture in the Hungarian Agricultural Museum; the collection illustrating the various breeds of horses; the hall devoted to forestry; the Agricultural Museum in Berlin; the agricultural museum of the Rural Society of Argentina.

RICHARDS, CHARLES RUSSELL. Industrial art and the museum. 102 p., illus. New York, Macmillan Co. 1927.

(40)

Contents to be noted:

Beginnings of the industrial art museum, p. 1-8.

The industrial art museums of Germany, p. 9-34.

The museums of Paris, p. 35-43.

The Victoria and Albert Museum, p. 44-50.

The museum and industrial art in America, p. 51-70.

Industrial art and museums in other European countries: Austria, p. 71-74; Hungary, p. 74-76; Czecho-Slovakia, p. 76-78;

Switzerland, p. 78-82; Belgium, p. 82-84; Holland, p. 84-86;

Denmark, p. 86-88; Sweden, p. 88-91.

RICHARDS, CHARLES RUSSELL. Continued.

Special museums: Historic Textile Museum, Lyons, France, p. 93-94; The museum of the textile school at Orefeld, Germany, p. 94-96; The museum of East Asiatic Art, Cologne, Germany, p. 96-97; The Wall Paper Museum at Cassel, Germany, p. 97-98; The German Museum for Art in Commerce and Industry, Hagen, p. 98-100.

———— The industrial museum. 117 p., illus. New York, Macmillan Co. 1925.

(41)

Contents to be noted:

Purpose and scope, p. 1-6.

Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, Paris, p. 7-11.

The Science Museum- London, p. 12-19.

The Deutsches Museum- Munich, p. 20-32.

The Technical Museum- Vienna, p. 33-45.

Industrial museums in the United States, p. 46-55.

Agricultural Museum- Budapest, p. 67-69.

Comments:

"Regarding the scope of the collections, we may well begin with the methods by which food, clothing, and shelter have been obtained. Food getting implies first of all primitive methods of hunting and fishing, the care of flocks and the tilling of the ground....

"It would seem clear that it is to the exposition of the basic industries in their simple forms, together with the elementary processes of agriculture, mining, and early methods of transportation and communication that the industrial museum should first address itself. Such displays should constitute its first purpose. Upon these as a basis should be built the amazing story of the inventions, devices, machines, and methods that the nineteenth and twentieth centuries have brought to bear upon our daily life."- p. 2, 4.

Concerning the Agricultural Museum at Budapest, the author says: "The aim of the museum is to illustrate the development of Hungarian agriculture on the one hand and to serve as a bureau of information upon agricultural matters on the other. The scope of the collections is extremely comprehensive, embracing the entire field of agriculture, horticulture, forestry, animal husbandry, fish culture, game, and agricultural industries."- p. 68.

SMITH, HARLAN I.. Museums as aids to forestry. Scientific American Supplement 31:297, illus. May 6, 1916.

(42)

Comments:

The author gives practical examples of museum methods in forestry.

VINCX, JOSEPH. Le musée scolaire agricole. 12 p. Lierre, Joseph
Van In & C^{ie}. 1902. (43)

Comments:

The pamphlet has material on the following topics: Musée et concours agricole; collections à former par les instituteurs; collections à faire composer par les élèves; addresses; champs d'essais et de démonstration.

WALLACES' FARMER. Travel in the old days. Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa
Homestead 55:870. May 3, 1930. (44)

Comments:

A plea for the preservation of relics of farm life in the old days. In conclusion, the editor says: "Some day we hope that an ambitious local historical society will construct the buildings and supply the tools for a typical Mississippi River farm of 1840 or 1850 so that visitors could go there to see in detail just how folks lived and farmed in those days."

SEE ALSO Citation 6-7.

REFERENCES BY COUNTRIES

Argentina

GIROLA, CARLOS D. Catálogo descriptivo de las colecciones de productos naturales, agrícolas, animales é industriales reunidas por la comisaría general de agricultura a cargo del comisario general... para la Exposición Internacional de Agricultura de 1910 é incorporados después al Museo Agrícola fundado por la Sociedad Rural Argentina. Buenos Aires, Impr. y casa editora, "J. A. Alsina," 1911. (45)

———— Museo Agrícola de la Sociedad Rural Argentina. Publicacion Museo Agrícola S. R. A. No. 25, 50 p., illus. (46)

Comments:

One of a series of papers affording a description of the Agricultural Museum of the Argentine Rural Society and an outline of its collections. The basis of the museum is the collections made to illustrate the agricultural resources of Argentina at the centennial exposition, held at Buenos Aires in 1910. The museum had over 30,000 specimens in 1922.

LAMSON-SCRIBNER, F. The agricultural museum of the Argentine rural society. Science 55:119-121. Feb. 3, 1922. (47)

Comments:

This article is based on Citation 46.

SEE ALSO Citation 35, 37-39

Brazil

ANONYMOUS. Bresil.—Decreto n. 11.896, que dà novo regulamento ao Museu Nacional (Décret n. 11.896 portant nouveau règlement du Musée National). International Yearbook of Agriculture Legislation 1916:763-771. (48)

Contents to be noted:

Analytical introduction in English, p. I.

Comments:

The Brazilian decree of January 14, 1916, no. 11896 states the aims and regulates the working of the National Museum.

ANONYMOUS. Exhibition of machinery at Para. Great Britain Journal of the Board of Agriculture 16:40. April 1909. (49)

Comments:

A note on the permanent exhibition of agricultural machinery organized in the city of Para, Brazil, by the Sindicato Industrial e Agricola Paraense.

————— Museum of agriculture and commerce. Pan American Union Bulletin 59:389. April 1925. (50)

Comments:

A brief note on the inauguration of a museum of agriculture and commerce, under the direction of Dr. Delfim Carlos, in the building erected by the British Empire at the Centennial Exposition in Rio de Janeiro.

SEE ALSO Citation 35.

CANADA

MAGNAN, JEAN-CHARLES. Agricultural school museums. Agricultural Gazette of Canada 3:886-887. October 1916. (51)

Comments:

The article is concerned with the agricultural school museums in the Province of Quebec, organized largely as a result of a campaign by the Quebec Department of Agriculture in the spring of 1916. The agricultural school museum at the Academy of St. Casimir de Portneuf is given particular attention.

————— Le musée scolaire agricole; sa nature, sa composition, son utilité et son but. Scientific Agriculture (French title: La Revue Agronomique Canadienne) 5:130. December 1924. (52)

SEE ALSO Citation 2.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

KAZIMOUR, JOSEPH. Zemědělské musejnictví v Československu. Les musées d'agriculture en Tchécoslovaquie. Agrarian museums in Czechoslovakia. Das landwirtschaftliche museumswesen in der Čechoslowakischen Republik. (Československé zemědělské museum. Musejních publikací čis. 20). 101 p., illus. Praha. 1931. (53)

PRAGUE. Československého zemědělského musea. Věstník...ročník 1,
číslo 1- Praze, 1928-

(54)

Contents:

The Czechoslovak Agricultural Museum; Institute for the Study
and Formation of the Country, Report (in Bohemian), 1:1-32.

Résumé en français, 1:113-116.

Summary in English, 1:121-124.

Resümé Deutsch, 1:129-132.

See also the table of contents of the volumes of the Vestník
for other pertinent articles.

Comments:

About 1890 there were "intentions in the lands of the Bohemian
Crown to preserve souvenirs concerning the life and work of
country people of the past." In 1918, before the Revolution took
place, the Czechoslovak Agricultural Museum, Institute for the
Study and Formation of the Country was created. "The task of
the museum collections is to record the historical development
and the present conditions, as well as the results of all branches
of the Czechoslovak agricultural production, its success as well
as its crises and to instruct by examples the successful farmers
about the improvements in the modern agricultural technical
science and to teach them new possibilities of agricultural enter-
prise. Another task of this museum is to instruct the town
people about the difficulties and the hard work of the country
people and to reach thus a mutual understanding of the price
of their respective work and to a peaceful living."- 1:121.

EGYPT

BALLS, W. LAWRENCE. The museum of the Royal Agricultural Society of
Egypt. Museums Journal 26:94, illus. September 1926.

(55)

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, EGYPT. Cotton museum. A provisional list
of exhibits in the cotton museum of the Royal Agricultural Society
of Egypt. 21 p., illus. Cairo. 1927.

(56)

RUSSELL, H. EARLE. Egyptians to build agriculture museum. United
States Daily 5:1644. July 24, 1930.

(57)

Comments:

"The Egyptian ministry of agriculture has decided to create
at Cairo an agricultural museum, costing L.E. 200,000 (a little
under \$1,000,000), and to invite the director of the Budapest
Agricultural Museum to come to Egypt to undertake the organiza-
tion of the museum."

FRANCE

LE BONDIDIER, L. Le "village" du Musée Pyrénéen. Illustration
182:312-316, illus. 2 juillet 1932. (58)

GERMANY

BERLIN. Königliche landwirtschaftliche hochschule in.Führer durch
das museum. Ed. 2. 172 p., illus. Berlin, Paul Parey. 1898. (59)

Contents to be noted:

Geschichte des Museums:

- 1, Maschinen-und Modell-Abteilung.
- 2, Zoologische Abteilung.
- 3, Zootechnische Abteilung..
- 4, Fischerei-Abteilung.
- 5, Abteilung für Bauwesen und Technologie.
- 6, Abteilung für Pflanzenphysiologie und Pflanzenkrankheiten.
- 7, Vegetabilische Abteilung.
- 8, Abteilung für Boden und Dünger.
- 9, Mineralogisch-geologisch-pedologische Abteilung.

————— Königliche landwirtschaftliche hochschule in.Führer durch
die vegetabilische abteilung des Museums. 85 p. Berlin. 1886. (60)

Comments:

Ed. 2, 172 p.,Berlin, 1898. Also an Ed. 3.

————— Königlichen Landwirtschaftliches Museum. Allgeneiner Katalog
des Koniglichen landwirtschaftlichen Museums zu Berlin. Von Dr.
L. Wittmack, Custos des Museums. 125 p. Berlin, Wiegandt &
Hempel. 1869. (61)

WITTMACK; LUDEWIG. Das 25 Jährige Bestehen des Museums der Koniglichen
Landwirtschaftlichen Hochschule. 15 p. Berlin, Buchdr. die Post.
1893. (62)

————— editor. Die Königliche Landwirtschaftliche Hochschule in
Berlin. Festschrift zur Feier des 25 jährigen Bestehens.
315 p., illus. Berlin, Paul Parey. 1906. (63)

Contents to be noted:

"Die vegetabilische Abteilung des Museums," p. 89-97.

GREAT BRITAIN

ANONYMOUS. Agriculture through the ages. Field (London) 150:660.
Oct. 27, 1927.

(64)

Comments:

The exhibition of manuscripts and printed books illustrating the history of agriculture from the earliest days of which records are available that was arranged at the British Museum for the benefit of the delegates to the Imperial Agricultural Research Conference in 1927.

————— An English folk museum. Nature 126:557-559. Oct. 11, 1930. (65)

Comments:

Concerning the proposed folk museum, the author states that the museum "will confine itself to the arts and crafts, the surroundings and accompaniments of the daily life in past ages of the peasant and artisan."

————— A folk museum for England. Nature 124:289-291. Aug. 24, 1929.

(66)

Comments:

A discussion of the need for an open-air museum illustrating the peasant art and culture of England from the earliest times for which material is available.

————— The museums report and national folk museums. Nature 124: 901-903. Dec. 14, 1929.

(67)

Comments:

A discussion of the recommendation of the Royal Commission on National Museums and Collections for an open-air museum illustrating the domestic life of the people in the past.

————— Vandalism and open-air museums. Spectator 105:233-234.
Aug. 13, 1910.

(68)

Comments:

A plea for the preservation of places of historic interest and natural beauty, and reference to the Scandinavian open air museums with suggestions for similar museums in England.

BALFOUR, HENRY. Presidential address (to the Museums Association).
Museums Journal 9:5-18. July 1909.

(69)

Comments:

The author's emphasis is on folk museums.

BATHER, FRANCIS ARTHUR. Open-air folk-museums; progress and prospects.
Museums Journal 10:249-253. March 1911. (70)
Comments:

The many proposals of open-air folk-museums in England.

BRITISH MUSEUM . Guide to an exhibition of manuscripts and printed
books illustrating the history of agriculture. 30 p., illus.
London, William Clowes & Sons. 1927. (71)

Contents to be noted:

- 1, Ancient Egypt.
- 2, Papyrus documents.
- 3, Medieval and modern manuscripts.
- 4, Printed books.

Comments:

The exhibition for which this guide was prepared was arranged
at the request of the Ministry of Agriculture on the occasion of
the Imperial Agricultural Research Conference, 1927.

CRAWFORD, J. H. Agricultural museums. Natural Science 1:371-376.
July 1892. (72)

Comments:

"This paper is intended to show not how such a museum might
be laid out, but how it is actually being laid out in the
neighborhood of Dundee."

EWING, GUY. A village history exhibition as an educational factor:
an example from the weald of Kent. Journal of the Ministry of
Agriculture [Great Britain] 29:617-622. October 1922. (73)

Comments:

A loan exhibition illustrating the parish history. The
exhibition included fire-backs and fire-dogs, ratchet pot-hooks
and other specimens of the work of the local furnace; ox-yokes,
flails, shepherds' crooks, a horn-lantern, waggon bells, sickles,
and a variety of obsolete agricultural implements; a curious old
diary; a pillion saddle and a spinning wheel; a collection of
portraits, etc.

FALLAIZE, E. N. Open-air museums: a plea for England. Discovery
11:306-310, illus. September 1930. (74)

Contents:

Educative value.
A revolutionary change.
Scope and objects.
The domestic arts.

"HOME COUNTIES." Why not an open-air theatre and an open-air museum?
World's Work (London) 16:315-321. August 1910.

(75)

Contents to be noted:

How beautiful rural buildings are being lost; how they might be saved; the successful experiment in Denmark; the claims of localities; some practical considerations; the contents of the cottage; possibilities of an open-air museum; a step beyond curio-collecting; the annex to the museums; from urban as well as rural Britain.

Comments:

See also "Our Plea for Open-air Museums; Supported by Distinguished Architects, Antiquarians, and Litterateurs," in World's Work (London) 16:477-486, illus. (October 1910), wherein is reproduced "some two dozen letters from distinguished antiquarians, architects, and men and women of letters, warmly approving of the plea for an open-air museum or museums, as set forth in the August issue."

Also "The Scandinavian Open-air Museums: Why Should We Not Have Similar Museums in Great Britain?," in World's Work (London) 16:625-631, illus. (November 1910). This article consists of further letters arranged in three classes: "The correspondents of the first class roundly declare that there is no need for such Museums as we have in mind.... In the second class are the letters of correspondents who make alternative proposals. A third class is made up of some more letters of thorough-going approval."

LAWSON, PETER & SON. The agriculturist's manual; being a familiar description of the agricultural plants cultivated in Europe,... forming a report of Lawson's agricultural museum in Edinburgh. 430 p. Edinburgh, William Blackwood & Sons. 1836.

(76)

Comments:

"The spirited conduct of friends, the Messrs Drummond, who had formed an Agricultural collection at Stirling, suggested to us the advantages likely to be derived from a similar exhibition in Edinburgh, where it might naturally be expected to have a much more extended influence. Following the laudable example set before us, we accordingly, in the autumn of 1833, fitted up an Agricultural Museum on our premises here, judging that by its means we might have it in our power to present to those honouring us with a visit samples of the various improved vegetable productions connected with agriculture and rural economy, and to bring under their notices the successful efforts made to facilitate improvement in these highly important branches of science. Our endeavours met with more than expected countenance and support, insomuch that, by the end of the year 1834, we were enabled, through the medium of the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, to lay before the public a report of the state of our Museum, more ample than at its commencement we could have anticipated. Encouraged by the increasing number of respectable visitors, and the efficient aid of skilful and kind contributors, we determined to persevere in our scheme; and from the success which has attended our labours, we feel justified in presenting the Report of our Museum this season in form of a separate publication,..."-Preface.

MACFARLANE, ALEX. M. Inverness museum. Scottish Geographical Magazine
45:356-357. Nov. 15, 1929. (77)

Comments:

An appeal for "photos of old houses, shielings, agricultural implements, survivals of primitive methods of farming and lay-out of farms, dress spinning, weaving, and the old craft processes, and generally illustrative of the economic and social life of the people, attention being given to local variations", in an effort to make the Inverness Museum more illustrative of Highland life and its economic aspects.

For a note based on this article, see [Everett E. Edwards], "Inverness Museum," Agricultural History 5:130-131 (July 1931).

MEEK, A. Why not a national museum of agriculture? Great Britain Museums Association, Report of Proceedings 1895:162-165. (78)

MIERS, SIR HENRY. Folk and open-air museums. Nature 126:584-585.
Oct. 11, 1930. (79)

Comments:

After discussing in some detail the distinction between folk and open-air museums, the author summarizes the "state of affairs" concerning these and kindred museums in the British Isles and also in Continental countries. The article is an excellent summary of the development of folk and open-air museums to 1930.

RICHARDSON, H. G. The antiquities of agriculture; a note on the British Museum exhibition. Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture [Great Britain] 34:799-804, illus. December 1927. (80)

Comments:

The British Museum arranged an exhibition, chiefly of printed books and manuscripts, illustrating the history of agriculture, on the occasion of the Imperial Agricultural Research Conference in 1927. The article directs the attention of those who are interested in the history of agriculture to a collection which they are not likely to be able to view as a whole on any later occasion.

SCIENCE MUSEUM, SOUTH KENSINGTON. Agricultural museums. Gardener's Chronicle (London) 92:206. Sept. 17, 1932. (81)

Comments:

A request for discarded agricultural implements for the Science Museum at South Kensington.

SIPE, SUSAN B. School gardening and nature study in English rural schools and in London. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Experiment Stations Bulletin 204, 37 p., illus. 1909.

(82)

Contents to be noted:

Nature-Study Museum, St.-George-in-the-East, p. 8-13.

Comments:

"A borough councilor speaks of this nature-study museum as 'a little temple of nature in the least romantic and most commercial center of the metropolis which has stimulated interest in the nature-study movement alike among borough councilors, the public, and local schools.'"

The museum is the offspring of the Stepney Borough Museum, 77 High Street, Whitechapel.

SPENCER, A. J., and J. B. PASSMORE. Handbook of the collections illustrating agricultural implements & machinery; a brief survey of the machines and implements which are available to the farmer with notes on their development. (Board of Education. [London] Science Museum). 95 p., 16 plates. London, His Majesty's Stationery Office. 1930.

(83)

Contents to be noted:

Introduction.

Historical review.

Catalogue of exhibits (tillage implements; seed drills and manure distributors; ridging ploughs and horse hoes; harvesting machinery; threshing machinery; carts and wagons; barn machinery; milling machinery; dairy machinery).

Bibliography.

Comments:

"The creation of a Museum of Science was proposed by the Prince Consort after the Great Exhibition in 1851, and in 1857 collections illustrating foods, animal products, examples of structures and building materials and educational apparatus, were exhibited at South Kensington. Since then they have been continuously added to, especially in 1883, by the collection of machinery formed by the Commissioners of Patents, in 1900 by the Maudslay Collection of machine tools and marine engine models, and in 1903 by the Bennet Woodcroft Collection of engine models and portraits."

The preface states that "the National Collections in the Science Museum are designed to illustrate the development of physical science and to show the ways in which this has been applied to various branches of industry. In each group the more important stages of development are represented by selected objects, while others taken from the practice of to-day complete its history. In this way the historical series is permanent in character, but the objects in the current series are continually being replaced from time to time by later examples."

WATERIDGE, F. W. Prosperous agriculture and home life; what it means to the nation. 263 p. London, S. Sonnenschein & Co. 1911. (84)

Comments:

"At the present time we have no Agricultural Museum in this Country, whereas if the Institution were subsidised by Government, it would hold a permanent position, and would stand out as an illustrative exhibition of all sides and phases of British Agriculture. It would further serve to promote the interest and improvement of the public mind in Agriculture..."- p. 40.

WILSON, REV. JOHN M., editor. The rural cyclopaedia, or A general dictionary of agriculture and of the arts, sciences, instruments, and practice, necessary to the farmer, stockfarmer, gardener, forester, landsteward, farrier, &c. 4 v. Edinburgh, A. Fullarton & Co. 1849. (85)

Comments:

"An agricultural museum... is a powerful means of promoting agricultural knowledge and aiding agricultural improvement. An excellent one was instituted at Stirling, about 20 years ago, by Messrs. Drummond; another at Edinburgh, in 1833, by Mr. Lawson; a small one connected with the University lectures on agriculture at Edinburgh, by Professor Low; a large and magnificent one, at Edinburgh in 1838, by the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland; another at Cavendish Square, in London, a little later, by the Royal Agricultural Society of England; and another, in Sackville Street, Dublin, in 1841, by the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland."- 3:525.

HUNGARY

ANONYMOUS. Royal Hungarian Agricultural Museum, short description. 21 p., illus. [Budapest, 1907?]. (86)

DYMOND, T. S., compiler. Agricultural industry and education in Hungary, being an account of the visit of the Essex Farmers' Party to Hungary in May and June, 1902... from notes by members of the party and from official information supplied. 177 p., illus. Chelmsford, County Technical Laboratories. 1902. (87)

Contents to be noted:

The agricultural museum, p. 62.

TOLEDANO, ANDRÉ D. Le musée d'agriculture de Budapest. Journal d'Agriculture Pratique 51:69-71, illus. Jan. 26, 1929. (88)

NETHERLANDS

DEVANTER, NETHERLANDS. De groote waarde voor Nederland van den Kolonialen Landbouwmuseum. Rede uitgesproken op 27 Mei 1915 in de Groote zaal van het museum. (Uitgaven van Het Koloniaal Landbouwmuseum te Deventer). [Publications no. 1] 30 p. Amsterdam, J.H. de Bussy. 1915. (89)

———— Koloniaal landbouwmuseum... [Publications] no. 1- Amsterdam, 1915- (90)

———— Koloniaal landbouwmuseum te Deventer. Jaarverslag over 1918-1920. [Deventer, 1918-1920?]. (91)

WAGENINGEN- LANBOUWHOOGESCHOOL-ZUIVEL-MUSEUM. Catalogus van het zuivelmuseum der Landbouwhoogeschool... 16 p. Wageningen [1921]. (92)

SCANDINAVIA

ANONYMOUS. A fine old manor resurrected. American-Scandinavian Review 20:36-37, illus. January 1932. (93)

Comments:

The restoration of Skogsholm manor at Skansen, Sweden.

———— Open-air museums. Times Educational Supplement (London) 757:479. Nov. 2, 1929. (94)

Comments:

The article includes paragraphs on the open-air museum at Skansen, near Stockholm, Sweden; the Danish Folk Museum at Lyngby, Denmark; the Norsk Folkemuseum at Oslo; and the National Museum at Helsingfors.

Also in School and Society 30:669-670 (Nov. 16, 1929).

BATHER, FRANCIS ARTHUR. Functions of museums. Museums Journal 3:72-94, 110-132. September, October 1903. (95)

Contents to be noted:

p. 92-93, 127-131.

———— The open-air museum in Bunge. Museums Journal 11:340-342, illus. June 1912. (96)

Comments:

Bunge is a thinly populated parish in the north of the Baltic island of Gotland. The originator of its museum was the parish school-master, Theodor Sixten Erlandsson. The museum was opened on August 6, 1911. The illustrations show the old farm-house, the burial place, the farm yard, and a tar pit, in the Bunge Museum.

BATHER, FRANCIS ARTHUR. "The triumph of Hazelius. Museums Journal 16:132-136. December 1916.

(97)

Comments:

"...from the point of view of museum arrangement, the governing idea of Hazelius was not merely the resuscitation of the ancient life of Sweden and the preservation of all that was best in the indigenous civilisation of the country, not merely the brilliant conception of an open-air museum in thoroughly natural surroundings but the utilisation of the various houses that were brought together as themselves museum buildings for the reception of the displayed objects."

BOLINGBROKE, HORACE. Open-air museums in Scandinavia. Museums Journal 25:17-19. July 1925.

(98)

Comments:

A brief description of the historic series of peasant homes reconstructed at Lyngby, near Copenhagen, and the larger group, including an ancient timber church and an extensive museum collection at Oslo. The article does not include a description of Skansen.

BROCKNER, GEORG. The development of the open-air museum in Norway. International Studio 48:108-122, illus. December 1912.

(99)

Comments:

After commenting briefly on the growing popularity of open-air museums, the author concentrates on the Maihaugen Open-Air Museum, or the Sandvig collections as they are perhaps more frequently called, at the town of Lillehammer. In the words of Anders Sandvig, its organizer, the object is "a collection of homes where one, as it were, can walk straight into the homes of the people who have lived there, learn to know their mode of living, their tastes, their work...."

Open-air museums. International Studio 12:158-171, illus. January 1901.

(100)

Comments:

The article includes a map of the Skansen Open-Air Museum and photographs of the following: the "Bollnäs House," the "Bleking" House, an old house, an interior, interior of the "Mora House," the Hasjö Steeple at Skansen, the approved plan for the open-air museum at Christiania, the Gol church and other old buildings re-erected at Bygdö, near Christiania, old houses re-erected at Frognerstætesen, near Christiania, interior of Gol church, old buildings from Sweden in course of re-erection near Copenhagen, interior of one of the old buildings at Bygdö, burgher's house at the Lund Open-air Museum, Sweden, old house at the Lund Open-air Museum.

BROCKNER, GEORG. Some open-air museums in Sweden and Denmark. International Studio 53:213-223, illus. September 1914. (101)
Comments:

Primary attention is given to Skansen, conceived and organized by Dr. Artur Hazelius, the museum on Fölis Island near Helsingfors due to the efforts of Axel O. Heikel, and the one at Lyngby, Denmark, which is a result of the work of Bernhard Olsen. Other museums are given briefer attention.

CARLINE, GEORGE REGINALD. Open-air museum (Ethnografiska Museet) at Leksand. Museums Journal 22:277-279, illus. June 1923. (102)
Comments:

Leksand is situated on the left bank of the Öster-Dalelven as it leaves the Östervik, a deep bay at the south end of Lake Siljan, in central Sweden.

CATERS, CHRISTIAN DE. Un village-musée en Norvège. L'Illustration 178:407-409, illus. Avril 4, 1931. (103)
Comments:

Musée de Maihaugen, un village de conte de fées; visage de la norvège médiévale.

DINSMOOR, ALICE. Evolution of museums in England and America; what has recently been done to increase their educational value to the people. Craftsman 11:692-711, illus. March 1907. (104)
Comments:

In the introduction, special mention is made of Dr. Artur Hazelius's Skansen Open-Air Museum at Stockholm.

GARRAD, G. H. Agricultural education in Denmark. Royal Agricultural Society of England, Journal 81:63-102. 1920. (105)
Contents to be noted:

See the section on the agricultural history museums attached to the agricultural schools at Dalum and Ladelund and at Lyngby, p. 87-88.

HAGGARD, H. RIDER. Rural Denmark and its lessons. 335 p. New York, Longmans, Green & Co. 1911. (106)
Contents to be noted:

P. 101-103 on the Lyngby Agricultural College and Open-Air Museum.

HANSEN, KRISTIAN. Landbrugsmuseet. Beretning... April 1, 1900-March 31, 1901, April 1, 1903-March 31, 1904. [København, 1901-1904]. (107)

JACKSON, MARGARET TALBOT. The open air museum of Skansen.
Minneapolis Institute of Arts, Bulletin 3:137-138. November
1914. (108)

LARSEN, HANNA ASTRUP. Old roof-trees at Maihaugen. American-Scandi-
navian Review 10:147-156, illus. March 1922. (109)

Comments:
The open-air museum at Maihaugen, Norway.

MODÉN, A. Open air museums in Sweden. American-Scandinavian Review
21:341-350, illus. June-July 1933. (110)

Comments:
The author sketches the history of the beginning of open air
museums in Sweden, and he also gives brief accounts of several
museums.

"Everybody has heard of Skansen in Stockholm, the parent of
Scandinavian open-air museums, but not everybody knows that
there are literally hundreds of miniature Skansens scattered
round about in the provinces and parishes of Sweden. Interest
in neighborhood history, combined with the desire to save a few
buildings and furnishings from the engulfing wave of standard-
ization, has brought about a popular movement of great strength."

PUTNAM, EDWARD KIRBY. Skansen and the outdoor museums of Europe.
American Association of Museums, Proceedings (1914) 8:144-146. (111)

Comments:

"The idea of the outdoor museum originated with Artur Hazelius
(1833-1901), who as early as 1872 began collecting material for a
museum that would illustrate the life of the people of Sweden and
the North... As a result Sweden now possesses in the Northern
Museum (Nordiska Museet) a noteworthy institution with its new
large handsome museum building in Djurgården and with its unique
outdoor section known as Skansen."

W., W. J. H. Wanted- a national open-air folk museum. Spectator
144:190. Feb. 8, 1930. (112)

Comments:

An account of the open-air museums at Oslo and Stockholm,
with some suggestions for the proposed English museum.

"Perhaps the most noteworthy section in the Norske Museum
is the Landbrugs Museum, containing a splendid collection of
agricultural implements. Ploughs, harrows, spades, sleds,
saddles, and almost all conceivable articles are made of wood.
No one can visit this museum without realizing the fundamental
fact about Norwegian husbandry, namely, that it has been based
upon her forest resources."

UNION OF SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLICS

ANONYMOUS. Leningrad Akademiia nauk-Komissiiia po izucheniiu
estestvennykh proizvoditel'nykh sil Soiûza.... musée
pedologique Dokoutchaiev, fondée en 1904. 99 p., illus.
Leningrad. 1925.

(113)

LENINGRAD. Gosundarstvennyi sel'skokhoziaistvennyi muzei.
[The state agricultural museum.] 15 p., 16 illus. Leningrad,
1929.

(114)

Comments:

Text and titles in Russian, English and German.

" The State Agricultural Museum in Leningrad, being
under the supervision of the Commissariat of Public
Instruction, represents a scientific research and educational
establishment. Its chief aim is the study of the agri-
culture of the U.S.S.R. from the economical and technical
point of view and special attention is also paid to agri-
cultural attainments in foreign countries. The Museum
was founded in 1859 and... includes 27,000 agricultural
collections, not only from the U.S.S.R., but also from
the principal foreign countries."

LENINGRAD. Imperatorskii sel'skokhoziaistvennyi muzei.
Спбдо у н б С Б Е Б I [bi-monthly] no. 28- 1916-

(115)

Comments:

Information about the Imperial Agricultural Museum.

UNITED STATES

Bucks County Historical Society Museum
at Doylestown, Pennsylvania

ANONYMOUS. Archaeology in the making; Doylestown, Pennsylvania, is the seat of a unique enterprise. Mentor 17 (5):40-41. June 1929. (116)

Comments:

A short account of the museum of the Bucks County Historical Society.

[BUCKS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY]. The Dr. Henry C. Mercer Museum. Bucks County Historical Society Papers (1917) 4:626-633, illus. (117)

Contents to be noted:

Conditions of Dr. Mercer's gift, p. 626; dedication exercises, p. 627-633.

Photograph of the Bucks County Historical Society, opened and dedicated on June 17, 1916, facing p. 628.

————— Museum of the Bucks County Historical Society at Doylestown, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. [4] p., illus. Doylestown. 1927. (118)

Comments:

Description of the building; the scope and meaning of the collection; guide chart to the collection.

————— The tools of the nation maker. Bucks County Historical Society Papers (1909) 2:480-489, illus. (119)

Comments:

An account of a meeting of the Bucks County Historical Society at Doylestown on Oct. 7, 1897, the special purpose of which was to present, explain and illustrate the use of the ancient implements and relics collected mainly through the efforts of Henry C. Mercer.

A description of the display is given on p. 480-481. The specimens were arranged in the following grouping: tools used in felling the forest; tools for building the log cabin; household implements connected with the preparation of food; agricultural utensils; utensils of domestic craft; a series on man and animals, etc. An address by Harman Yerkes on "Colonial Bucks County" is given on p. 481-486. An abstract from the Doylestown Intelligencer of the address by Henry C. Mercer is given on p. 486-489. The illustrations are of the exhibits.

MERCER, HENRY C. The tools of the nation maker. Bucks County Historical Society Papers (1909) 3:469-481, illus. (120)

Comments:

The origin of the collection of objects in the Bucks County Historical Museum is dealt with on p. 469-472. The remainder of the paper pertains to the significance of the collection.

The accompanying illustrations include the following: pioneer's tree felling axe; Irish rush light; a Dutch scythe; specimen of Pennsylvania German fractur or illuminated writing; boat-shaped hanging lard lamps of iron; tinder box for striking fire; shovel plow; Pennsylvania German decorated stoveplate.

OSTROLENK, BERNHARD. The Henry C. Mercer museum. Agricultural History 3:29-32. January 1929. (121)

Comments:

A description of the Bucks County Historical Museum at Doylestown, Pennsylvania.

Ford Museum at Dearborn, Michigan

CORDELL, H. M. The evolution of artificial light. Michigan History Magazine 9:338-356, illus. July 1925. (122)

Comments:

An article designed to accompany Citation 126.

———— The Henry Ford collection at Dearborn; the home life of early days. Michigan History Magazine 10:39-48, illus. January 1926. (123)

CROWTHER, SAMUEL. Henry Ford's village of yesterday. Ladies Home Journal 45 (9):10-11, 116, 118, illus. September 1928. (124)

Contents to be noted:

Collecting for a purpose; a cross-section of early America; complete vehicle collection; a hand press that roamed.

HAIGH, HENRY A. The automobile exhibit. Michigan History Magazine 10:384-399, illus. July 1926. (125)

Comments:

A description of certain specimens of automobiles in the Ford Historical Collection at Dearborn.

HAIGH, HENRY A. The Ford collections at Dearborn, Michigan History Magazine 9:17-35, illus. January 1925. (126)

Comments:

A brief account of what may become the greatest aggregation of pioneer and historical relics in America, accompanied by twenty-one photographs of vehicles of transportation, including a one-horse chaise, a gig, a calash, a mail coach, a Conestoga wagon, a Concord coach, a Pennsylvania buckboard, phaetons, and a Victoria. Paragraphs are devoted to the following departments of the collection: transportation; the domestic, household and personal equipment of pioneer life; agriculture; early industrial life of America; the Wayside Inn, near Boston; the Botsford Tavern, near Detroit; the Burroughs Homestead in the Catskills; and the old Ford homestead in Dearborn.

———— Henry Ford's typical American village at Dearborn. Michigan History Magazine 13:506-543, illus. Summer 1929. (127)

———— Old furniture in the Ford collections at Dearborn. Michigan History Magazine 11:581-603, illus. October 1927. (128)

———— Some interesting things in the Ford historical collections. Michigan History Magazine 10:582-592, illus. October 1926. (129)

Comments:

This article pertains to "certain groups of unique specimens selected at random on account of their interest to the ordinary observer,"— spinning wheels, churns, cradles, stoves, bicycles.

———— Some more old household relics. Michigan History Magazine 11:61-72, illus. January 1927. (130)

Comments:

Mouse traps, apple parers, boot jacks, sewing kits, wooden receptacles, wooden shovels, old bottles, knife boxes, hat boxes, old china.

HAMILTON, J. G. DE ROULHAC. The Ford Museum. American Historical Review 36:772-775. July 1931. (131)

Comments:

The Ford Museum is being developed on the theory that "we ought to know more about the families who founded this nation, and how they lived.... [and that] one way to do this is to reconstruct as nearly as possible the conditions under which they lived...." Agriculture, home industries and customs, forestry, and horticulture are among the approximately twenty-five groups into which the objects are being classified. The display of farm machinery indicates its

HAMILTON, J. G. DE ROULHAC. Continued.

evolution from wooden spades, hoes, mattocks, and plows to the most highly improved implements used with a modern tractor. Professor Hamilton's conclusion is as follows: "There are unlimited possibilities in Mr. Ford's plan. The museum so splendidly conceived and so well begun may develop into one of the most valuable of historical agencies. But to do this, it will, beyond doubt, be necessary for its founder to have the services of a professional staff, including experts in several fields, directed by a scholar of wide historical and technical knowledge, who has initiative, vision, human sympathies, and interests, and who possesses as well that sine qua non of the historian, a penetrating imagination."

WOOD, RUTH KEDZIE. Henry Ford's great gift to the American people. Mentor 17 (5):1-10, 23-28. June 1929. (132)

WOOLF, S. J. Mr. Ford shows his museum. New York Times Magazine Jan. 12, 1936, p. 1-2, 20, illus. (133)

Hadley Farm Museum at Hadley, Massachusetts

[EDWARDS, EVERETT E.] The Hadley Farm Museum. Agricultural History 5:130. July 1931. (134)

JOHNSON, CLIFTON. The tribulations of founding a farm museum. Old-time New England 23 (1):3-16, illus. July 1932. (135)
Comments:

A history and description of the "Old Hadley Farm Museum."

The illustrations show the following: the Hadley museum barn; a sixteen-passenger stage coach; a well sweep; a two-wheeler; a "man killer" horse rake; a shingle horse with draw knife and frow; flax break and flax hatchels; cow pokes and cow bells; corn-husk horse collar; pillion saddle bags, old oaken bucket, blacksmith's bellows, and wooden grain tub; hollowed tree trunks used to hold grain or beans, and wooden grain shovel; stairs made from plank and blocks of wood, charcoal rake and three-tined fork; wooden cow bell; cheese press with rings and follower, cheese basket, cheese ladder and drain board; grain sickle, small flail, hay knives.

Daniel Parrish Witter Agricultural Museum at Syracuse, New York

[EDWARDS, EVERETT E.] The Daniel Parrish Witter Agricultural Museum.
Agricultural History 4:74-75. April 1930. (136)

[FLICK, ALEXANDER C. The new agricultural historical museum building
...at Syracuse.] New York State Historical Association, Quarterly
Journal 9:444-445. October 1928. (137)

Comments:

The Agricultural Historical Museum building, erected on the
State Fair Grounds at Syracuse, New York, and dedicated on Aug.
30, 1928.

Minnesota Museum for Agricultural History and Records
at St. Paul, Minnesota

ANONYMOUS. [Minnesota museum for agricultural history and records.]
Minnesota History 11:109. March 1930. (138)

Comments:

A brief note stating that plans have been announced for the
"establishment of a museum for agricultural history and records
on the campus of the department of agriculture of the University
of Minnesota."

See also the note on the Minnesota Historical Society's exhibit
at the annual state fair of 1930 which centered about the theme
of the farmer in Minnesota history, in Minnesota History 11:442
(December 1930).

These two notes are summarized under the caption, "Agricultural
History in Minnesota," in Agricultural History 5:129 (July 1931).

Museum of Science and Industry of Chicago

ANDERSON, RUSSELL H. Agriculture in the Museum of Science and Industry
founded by Julius Rosenwald. Agricultural History 3:182-185.
October 1929. (139)

———— Ancient and modern farm machines in one exhibit. Farm
Implement News 50 (49):30-31, illus. Dec. 5, 1929. (140)

Comments:

Illustration, showing Fine Arts Building at Jackson Park,
Chicago, where the Museum of Science and Industry will be
housed, p. 30.

ANDERSON, RUSSELL H. Building an agricultural museum. Farm Market Sayings 11 (4):52-53, illus. October 1931. (141)

Comments:

"Agriculture is...to have a place where the developments in this basic industry can be shown in such a way that a visitor can get a well rounded impression of its extent and the steps by which the present stage has been reached. This will be provided in the Museum of Science and Industry...."

Picture of the Fine Arts Building being remodeled to house the Museum of Science and Industry, p. 53. Dr. Anderson with horse-powered hay forks dating from about 1840 to 1870, p. 54. Dr. Anderson with a Meikle threshing machine of the late 18th century, p. 55. A cotton press of the wood-screw type, p. 56. A model of a Guernsey cow, p. 56.

----- Cows go on the stage; the dairy industry in the Museum of Science and Industry. Hoard's Dairyman 76 (1):6, 28, illus. Jan. 10, 1931. (142)

Comments:

"A relatively large space is devoted to dairying."

Pictures of milking and making butter among the Hottentots, interior of a Swiss cow herder's cottage, and a skin churn from Arabia, p. 6.

----- Dairying equipment exhibit in the Museum of Science and Industry. Canadian Implement Trade Journal 45 (4):10-11, 29. September 1930. (143)

----- Milling in the Museum of Science and Industry. Northwestern Miller 160:465-466, 490. Nov. 6, 1929. (144)

Comments:

"It is the purpose of the museum to reveal to the visitor the whole sweep of development from the earliest times to the present... There are three major phases of the subject, the tools employed, the processes used, and the social consequences of the general developments in the industry...."

Picture of the Fine Arts Building of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 which is to be used by the Museum of Science and Industry, p. 465. Picture of predynastic Egyptian saddle stone about 6,000 years old, p. 465. Picture of hand mill in a room excavated from the ruins of Pompeii, p. 466. Picture of pestles and mortars from the site of Troy, p. 466. Picture of ancient Roman revolving hand mills, p. 466.

----- A unique exhibit. Canadian Implement Trade Journal 44 (12): 12, 23. May 1930. (145)

BAY, HELMUTH. Forestry in the Museum of Science and Industry. Journal of Forestry 30:83-89, illus. January 1932. (146)

Comments:

The museum, now being developed, will devote considerable space to the evolution of forestry and forest products manufacture. Six subdivisions will be employed: forest management, logging, sawmilling, wood-working, tropical and foreign forestry, and special forest products, each portraying in sequence the various related activities. Charts, maps, etc., will be distributed throughout the entire section to illustrate the social aspects of forestry.

----- Museum of Science and Industry (a letter). Indian Forester 57:529-530. October 1931. (147)

Comments:

A letter to members of the Indian Forest Service telling them that "there is being established...in Chicago a Museum of Science and Industry in which considerable space will be devoted to the development and practices of forestry principles in all parts of the world."

----- Recording the progress of forestry; accomplishments of forester and lumberman to be shown in Rosenwald Museum of Science and Industry. American Forests and Forest Life 36:357-358, illus. June 1930. (148)

Comments:

The illustration is of the old Fine Arts Building of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, reconstructed to house the Museum of Science and Industry.

----- Technology and modern production will be featured in exhibit. Wood Working Industries 7:34-35. February 1930. (149)

Comments:

"Wood technology and finished producers are treated with great completeness in many of our museums of natural history, but displays of the actual operations, technical processes, and historical developments have always been fragmentary and incomplete. It is this gap which we propose to fill."

DARROW, FLOYD L. A museum of science and industry. St. Nicholas 56:1002. October 1929. (150)

Comments:

A brief statement of the purpose of the Museum of Science and Industry,

DAY, MARY BOSTWICK. Museum of Science and Industry. Libraries
35:144. April 1930. (151)

Comments:

A brief article on the Museum of Science and Industry founded
by Julius Rosenwald, emphasizing the Seymour Dunbar transportation
collection.

[EDWARDS, EVERETT E.] Five thousand years of farm tools. Agricultural
History 8:229. October 1934. (152)

Comments:

A note on the exhibit entitled "Five Thousand Years of Farm
Tools" at the Museum of Science and Industry.

[FARM IMPLEMENT NEWS] Museum gets ancient hay forks (editorial). Farm
Implement News 51 (49):34-35, illus. Dec. 4, 1930. (153)

Comments:

An editorial concerning "the three old-time hay forks, patented
as early as 1849 to 1867, ...received by the Museum of Science and
Industry."

"The accompanying illustration shows the three old timers in
the hay fork line which recently were received," p. 35.

KAEMPFFERT, WALDEMAR. The history of agriculture and the Rosenwald
Museum. Agricultural History 2:213-214. October 1928. (154)

----- Revealing the technical ascent of man in the Rosenwald
industrial museum. Scientific Monthly 28:481-498, illus.
June 1929. (155)

Comments:

See also the editorial entitled "Rosenwald Museum," in New
Republic 60:163-164 (Oct. 2, 1929).

Norwegian-American Historical Museum
Luther College, Decorah, Iowa

GJERSET, KNUT. Det norsk-amerikanske museum i Decorah, Ia. Skjner
af Norge 25:380-386. December 1928. (156)

[-----] The Norwegian-American historical museum. [Decorah, Ia.,
Foster Press. n.d.] 16 p., illus. (157)

Comments:

"...teachers at Luther College who felt that the memory of our
pioneer fathers and mothers should not be forgotten began about
forty years ago to collect old relics found in the homes of the
early settlers. These collections continued to grow, and thus a
museum was gradually created which at first was known as the Luther

[GJERSET, KNUT.] Continued.

College Museum. Through more recent development and re-organization it has become The Norwegian-American Historical Museum, an institution of unique interest and importance."- p. 4.'

"Among the various kinds of material exhibited here the Norwegian pioneer collections will always be the most important, as it is the chief aim of the Museum to throw light upon the life of our people, especially as it was in the early period, in the days of the ox-yoke, kubberulle, and grain cradle. For this purpose interiors of typical homes have been constructed and furnished with articles gathered in the Norwegian settlements. Other collections have also been created showing articles brought by immigrants from Norway and things made by the early settlers to supply their immediate wants. For coming generations these collections will illustrate in a unique way the home life and domestic occupations of our Norwegian pioneers.

"A special feature of the pioneer collections is a group of log cabins furnished as they were during the days when they were occupied. Four of these have already been moved to the Museum grounds on the Luther College campus and more will be added as soon as possible. They form a very attractive feature and constitute the out-of-door part of the Museum."

The illustrations include pictures of the following: farm implements used by the Norwegian pioneers; interiors of Norwegian homes; millstones brought from Vang, in Valdres, Norway, in 1849; pioneer farm wagon; group of log cabins, used as part of the out-of-door museum; the Tasa drying house.

An article with the same title appears in Lutheran Church Herald 14:1076-1081 (Aug. 5, 1930).

The Norwegian-American historical museum. Norwegian-American Historical Association, Studies and Records 6:153-161, illus. 1931. (158)

Comments:

The most extensive and comprehensive statement regarding the history, status, and prospects of the Norwegian-American historical museum thus far published. The illustrations include pictures of the following: general view of the outdoor museum; the Tasa drying house; interiors of Norwegian houses; a log school house; a pioneer farm wagon (Kubberulle); a group of farm implements.

ROHNE, J. MAGNUS. With a pioneer through Luther College Museum. Scandinavia 1 (2):54-60, illus. February 1924. (159)

U. S. Department of Agriculture Museum
Washington, D. C.

The Department of Agriculture once had what was called an agricultural museum. While its history is buried in the Department's annual reports and archives, the following references will supply some information on the subject.

DODGE, CHARLES RICHARDS. The life and entomological work of the late Townsend Glover.... U.S. Department of Agriculture, Division of Entomology Bulletin 15, 68 p. Washington, Govt. Print. Office. 1888.

(160)

Contents to be noted:

Material relating to Townsend Glover and the "agricultural museum" of the U. S. Department of Agriculture is given on p. 13-14, 20-22, 37-38, 42, 57-62.

GREATHOUSE, CHARLES H. Historical sketch of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; its objects and present organization. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Division of Publications Bulletin 3, 97 p., illus. Washington, Government Printing Office. 1907.

(161)

Contents to be noted:

"During Commissioner Newton's time the foundations were laid for the Department library and museum. The first appropriation for the library was \$4,000, in 1864, for the library and laboratory jointly. The Glover collection was bought for the museum in 1867 for \$10,000."- p. 12.

"The Centennial Exposition brought large donations from foreign governments for the museum, so that the space allotted to it had to be nearly doubled. Contributions were received from Great Britain, Australia, Japan, Egypt, Norway and Sweden, the Netherlands, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, and Mexico. Large additions were also made about this time to the herbarium. Charles Richards Dodge, then assistant entomologist, estimated that the museum collections were worth \$100,000. Models of fruits and water-color drawings formed an interesting part of the display."- p. 15.

LAMSON-SCRIBNER, F. Exhibition furniture used by the United States Department of Agriculture. Museum Work 3:220-225. April-May 1921.(162)

SWANK, JAMES M. The department of agriculture: its history and objects. 64 p. Washington, Government Printing Office. 1872.

(163)

Comments:

"The museum of the Department occupies the whole of a large hall on the second floor- 102 feet long, 52 feet wide, and 27 feet high. The hall is finished in superior style, and is furnished with elegant glass cases with walnut frames. One piece of furniture is unique

SWANK, JAMES M. Continued.

and worthy of special mention. It is a table, the top of which is made from one piece of redwood, 12 feet long, and 7-1/2 feet wide, taken from a California tree. The museum is not strictly an agricultural museum; although it ought to be. In its cases may be found many specimens which have no relation whatever to agriculture, but these will doubtless be displaced in time by agricultural products. Among such products now represented in the museum may be mentioned cotton, wool, flax, silk, jute, ramie, and other fibers; samples of wheat, barley, oats, and other cereals from various foreign countries, and of the same grains, Indian corn, and tobacco from our own country; paper from various products, and in great variety, including Chinese and Japanese papers; honey; sorghum, maple, cane, and beet-root sugars; sirups; domestic fowls; &c., &c. A leading feature of the museum is its department of modeled fruits and vegetables, embracing fac-simile representations of the various apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, potatoes, pumpkins, &c., of the United States, so arranged as to exhibit their adaptation to the various soils and climates of the country, informing the inquirer what fruits and vegetables he may profitably adopt for his own purposes. Agricultural implements are not represented. There is not an improved plow, a corn-cultivator, a corn-sheller, a corn-planter, a good fanning-mill, or the model of a mower, a reaper, or a thresher, to be shown to the visitor from other lands, or to the slow-going farmer from a district of our own country into which the methods of progressive agriculture have never been introduced. Nor is there a plow of the days of Thomas Jefferson or Jethro Wood, a spinning-wheel such as all the grandmothers of the present generation were familiar with, or a sickle, or a flail, to remind the visitor of the difficulties with which those now passed away had to contend, and to suggest to him the great debt due by the American farmer to the inventive genius and the mechanical skill of his countrymen. Notwithstanding these noticeable omissions, the museum has many attractive and valuable features, and should be seen by all visitors to the seat of government.

"The contents of the museum have been mainly given to the Department, but the preparation of many of the specimens and the care of the whole collection annually require the attention of several persons. The museum is in charge of the entomologist. A taxidermist, and a modeler of fruits and vegetables, are among his assistants."- p. 60-62.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. Annual report 1863:561-562, 1864:13, 540-543, 1865:6, 33-36, 94; 1866:10-11, 27; 1867:21, 76; 1868:10-11, 1869:14-15, 60-64, 1870:11, 1871:88, 1874:8, 1875:12, 1876:7-8, 17-23, 1877:118-148, 1889:35, 1890:53-54. (164)

Comments:

The "National Agricultural and Economic Museum" was established on Aug. 1, 1864. It was under the care of the entomologist of the Department during its early years, and its development was largely under the leadership of Townsend Glover who held that position. He called the museum "An Object Library, or Collection of Agricultural Facts."

VENEZUELA

ANONYMOUS. Agricultural Museum in the Agrarian Institute, Venezuela.
Monthly Bulletin of the International Bureau of the American
Republics, International Union of American Republics (ie.
Bulletin of the Pan American Union) 15:745-748. September 1903. (165)

Comments:

This item consists of two documents forwarded to the governors of the various states of Venezuela, with the object of promoting the establishment of an agricultural museum at the Agrarian Institute. The letters are signed by H. D. Lupi. The first one includes "a list of some of the products that will form the 'Agricultural Museum.'"

SEE ALSO Citation 35.

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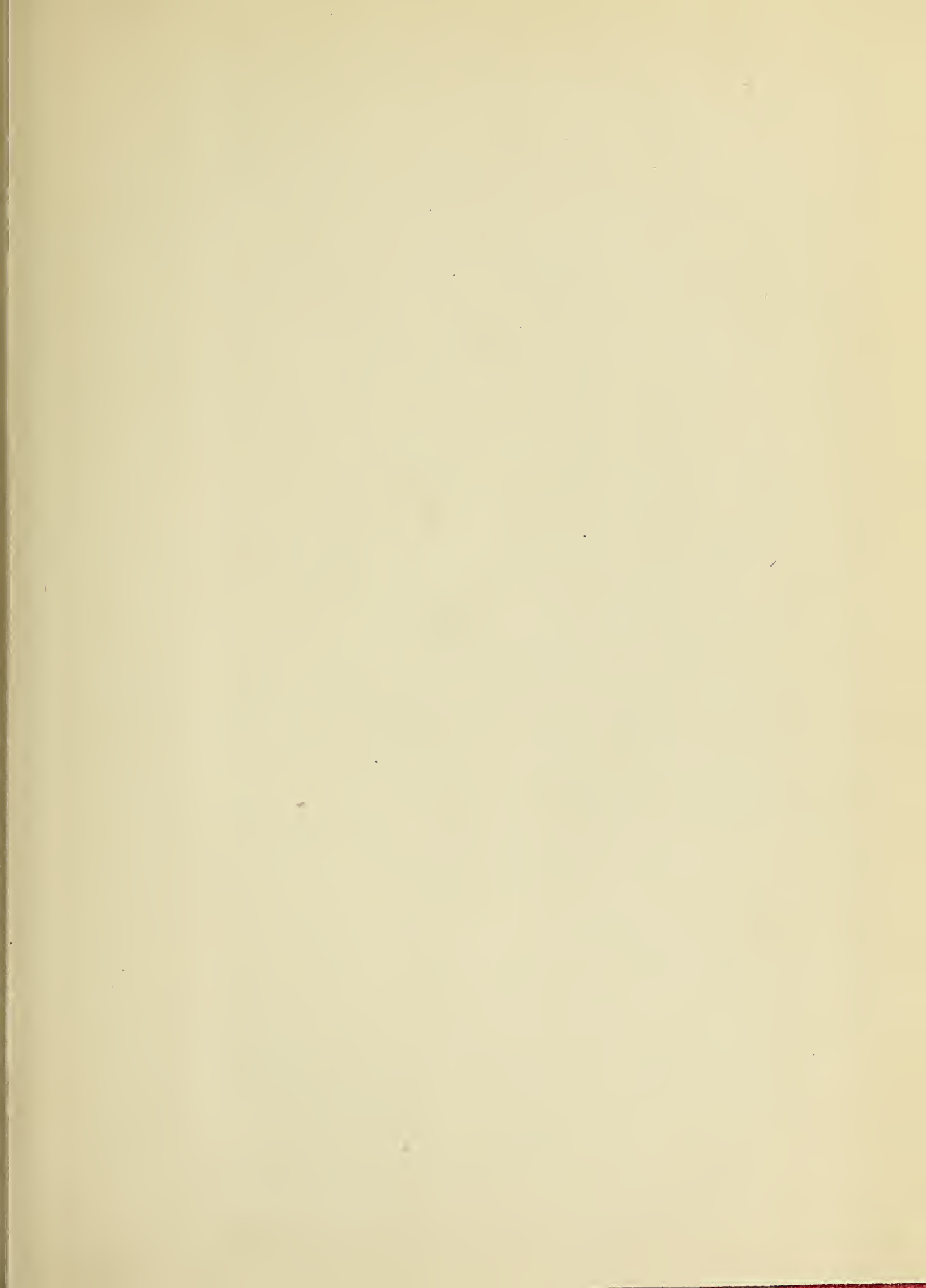
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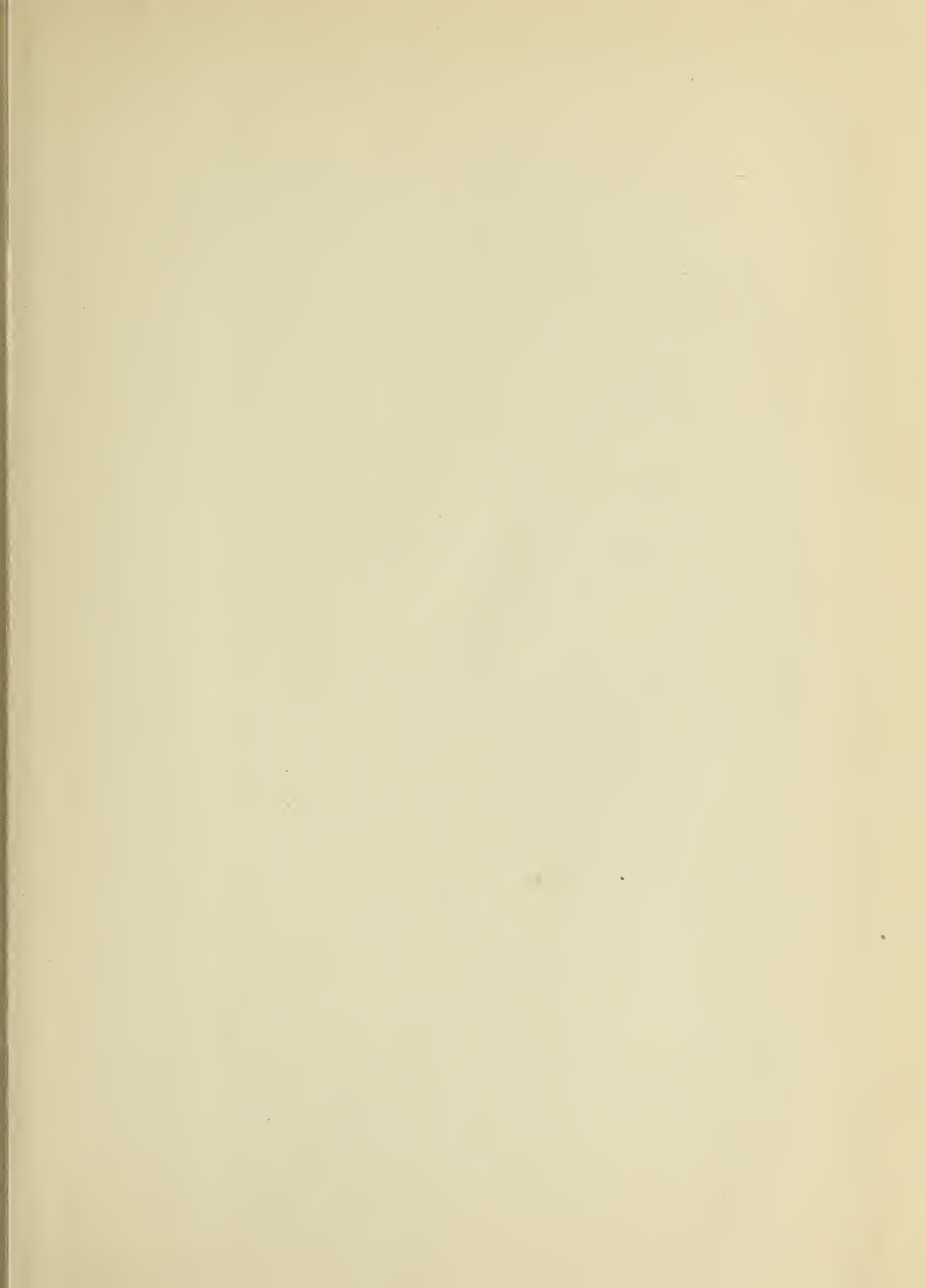
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